

97th Congress }
2d Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

HISTORY, JURISDICTION, AND SUMMARY
OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
DURING THE
NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
1981-1982



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SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ninety-Seventh Congress

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OVERVIEW

Prior to 1977, most Indian issues were handled by a subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs. In 1977, the Senate established the Select Committee on Indian Affairs as a free standing Committee. Senate Resolution 4, the Committee System Reorganization Amendments, provides that it shall be the duty of the Select Committee to conduct a study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of Indians, including but not limited to, Indian land management and trust responsibilities, Indian education, health, special services, and loan programs, and Indian claims against the United States. The Resolution further directed the Committee to report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise, its recommendations with respect to matters referred to it.

In assuming its role in the fulfillment of Congress' constitutional duties, the Select Committee acts not only for the benefit of Indians but with responsibility to all Americans whose lives are touched by federal Indian policy. The Committee serves, in short, as a forum where diverse views on Indian Affairs may be aired and given weight.

The issues that were brought before the Select Committee in the 97th Congress were extremely difficult and in many instances highly controversial. The scope of these issues and the activity of this Committee are explained in the following analysis of the accomplishments of this Committee during the 97th Congress.

In the 97th Congress, some 39 Senate bills and 15 House bills were referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs for consideration. The Committee held numerous hearings, including hearings in both Sessions of the Congress on budget proposals of the Administration relating to Indian programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior; the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services; the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of Education; and other agencies with Indian programs.

Twenty-two bills were passed by the Congress, 20 of which were signed into law by the President. Among these enactments was legislation to resolve claims of the Papago Indian Tribe to water in the State of Arizona; legislation to settle claims of the Miccosukee Indian Tribe to lands within the State of Florida; legislation to extend Federal recognition to the Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians; legislation to authorize Indian Tribes to enter into joint venture agreements with private enterprises with respect to development of mineral resources; amendments to the 1973 Judgment Fund Distribution Act providing an administrative process for distribution of judgment funds awarded to Indian tribes by the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims; as well as a number of minor bills to provide

for use and distribution of judgment funds awarded to certain Indian tribes.

Hearings were held on two other proposed settlements of Indian claims arising under the Non-Intercourse Act of 1790: the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. The Pequot settlement was reported out of the Committee and passed by the Senate but failed in the House due to the adjournment of the Congress. A bill to re-authorize the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act was passed by both Houses of the Congress but was vetoed by the President, thus requiring further legislation in the 98th Congress. Extensive hearings were held on two particularly controversial issues: legislation to extinguish claims to lands by Indian tribes under the Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 and legislation to restrict the rights of Indian tribes under certain treaties to fish for steelhead trout.

The Committee also held a number of hearings on oil and gas thefts and the potential for such thefts existing on Indian reservations; hearings on an Administration proposal for the re-organization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; hearings on problems associated with the operation of tribal governments; hearings on problems associated with economic development on Indian reservations; and hearings on programs for the delivery of housing on Indian reservations. As a result of these hearings, the Committee was able to play a constructive role in the development of legislation before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to provide an adequate system for the monitoring and accounting for mineral resources taken from Indian reservations and public lands; an imperfect plan for the re-organization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was deferred; legislation was developed for an alternative program for the construction of housing on Indian reservations; and an information base was established which could lead to constructive legislation to provide support of tribal government in the administration of contracted federal programs or in economic development initiatives. The oversight hearings on the federal statute of limitations led directly to the development of comprehensive legislation to extend the statute on Indian claims in a manner to provide an orderly process for disposition of identified claims. This legislation was included in the Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies.

In the 97th Congress, the Committee developed a comprehensive format for the presentation of the Committee views and recommendations in its Report to the Budget Committee on budget proposals of the Administration affecting Indian programs generally. This is the first Congress in which such an all-inclusive review has been attempted. This has provided a valuable tool for discerning the interlock of the programs administered by various agencies affecting the Indian people.

HISTORY AND JURISDICTION

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs which had been in existence since the early 1800's were abolished. Legislative and oversight jurisdiction over Indian matters were, at that time, vested in subcommittees in the House and Senate. Although several important pieces of legislation affecting Indians were enacted during the next 30 years, this subcommittee arrangement failed to provide a truly adequate forum of legislating appropriate solutions to problems affecting Indian people. Indian legislation could no longer be reported to the floor of the Senate directly from a full Indian Affairs Committee, and legislative jurisdiction over Indian affairs was fragmented in a number of committees. In the Congress, there were more than 10 committees in all responsible for Indian affairs, a situation which resulted in disjointed and haphazard treatment of Indian affairs.

By 1977, the immediate need for consolidated legislative jurisdiction and oversight responsibilities for Indian affairs in a separate committee became apparent to the Senate. Consequently, in the beginning of the 95th Congress, the Senate established a temporary select committee pursuant to Senate Resolution 4 of February 4, 1977, with full jurisdiction over all proposed legislation and other matters relating to Indian affairs. With the commencement of the 96th Congress, jurisdiction over Indian matters was to be transferred to the Human Resources Committee.

However, during the 95th Congress, it became increasingly evident that if the Congress was to continue to meet its constitutional, legal, and historical responsibilities in the area of Indian affairs, an ongoing legislative committee with adequate expertise and resources should be established in the Senate.

Senate Resolution 405, to make the Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent committee in the Senate, was introduced on February 22, 1978. The measure was amended by the Rules Committee to extend the life of the committee for 2 years until January 2, 1981 and was agreed to by the Senate on October 14, 1978. In the 96th Congress a new resolution (S. Res. 448) to make the Select Committee a permanent committee was introduced by Senator Melcher with 28 co-sponsors. The resolution was reported by the Rules Committee with an amendment to extend the Select Committee to January 2, 1984, and to expand the membership to seven members commencing in the 97th Congress. S. Res. 448 was adopted by the Senate on December 11, 1980.

This report reviews the legislative and general activities of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs during the 97th Congress.

JURISDICTION AND RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE RESOLUTION 4, THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM RE- ORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1977

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, to which select committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs:

SEC. 405(a)(1). There is established a temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs (hereafter in this section referred to as the "select committee") which shall consist of seven members, four to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the majority leader, from among members of the majority party and three to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the minority leader, from among the members of the minority party. The select committee shall select a chairman from among its members.

(2) A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business, except that the select committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. The select committee shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with this section and the rules of the Senate governing standing committees of the Senate.

(3) Vacancies in the membership of the select committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the select committee.

(4) For purposes of para. 6 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the select committee shall not be taken into account.

(b)(1) All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian Affairs shall be referred to the Select Committee.

(2) It shall be the duty of the select committee to conduct a study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of Indians, including but not limited to, Indian land management and trust responsibilities, Indian education, health, special services, and loan programs, and Indian claims against the United States.

(3) The select committee shall from time to time report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise within its jurisdiction.

(c)(1) For the purposes of this resolution, the select committee is authorized, in its discretion, (A) to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, (B) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (C) to employ personnel, (D) to hold hearings, (E) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, (F) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents, (G) to take depositions and other testimony, (H) to procure the service of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in ac-

cordance with the provisions of sec. 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (I) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(2) The chairman of the select committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3) Subpenas authorized by the select committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman, or any member of the select committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or any member signing the subpena.

(d) The select committee shall cease to exist and, effective January 2, 1984, January 3, 1984, jurisdiction over the matters specified in subsection (b) (1) and the duty specified in subsection (b) (2) are transferred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 4, and the provisions of the legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to the extent the provisions of such Acts are applicable to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs and supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. The Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. Hearings and business meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Committee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the Committee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the Committee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee prescribes.

(c) Each Member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness unless the Committee shall decide otherwise.

(d) The Chairman and ranking Minority Member or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the Chairman and the ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure or subject shall be included in the agenda of the next following business meeting of the Committee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee at least 1 week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least 3 days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee. The Clerk shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee on matters not included in the published agenda.

QUORUMS

Rule 6. (a) Except as provided in subsecs. (b) and (c), four Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee.

(b) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless four Members of the Committee are actually present at the time such action is taken.

(c) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure before the Committee.

VOTING

Rule 7. (a) A rollcall of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only upon the date for which it is given and upon the items published in the agenda for that date.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 8. Witnesses in Committee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking Minority Member of the Committee deems such to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee, and at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a financial statement, on forms to be perfected by the Committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy. All such statements shall be made public by the Committee unless the Committee in executive session determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the Committee are urged to make public a complete disclosure of their financial interests on forms to be perfected by the Committee in the manner required in the case of Presidential nominees.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 9. No confidential testimony taken by or confidential material presented to the Committee or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee hearing or business meeting shall be made public in whole or in part by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 10. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee hearing tends to defame him or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 11. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 12. These rules may be amended only by a vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: PROVIDED, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least three days in advance of such meeting. Such proposed amendment shall be mailed to each Member of the Committee at least seven (7) calendar days in advance of the meeting.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES IN THE 97TH CONGRESS

The Select Committee functions as a standing committee in that it possesses the jurisdiction and authority necessary to report measures directly to the full Senate. All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, executive nominations, and other matters relating to Indian affairs are referred to the Select Committee.

NOMINATIONS

The Committee conducted hearings to consider the Presidential appointment of Kenneth L. Smith for the position of Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior. The appointment was approved by the Committee and subsequently confirmed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee received a total of 65 Executive communications, including two Presidential messages, 26 proposed plans for the distribution of judgment funds awarded certain Indian tribes (see below), and other communications dealing with a variety of subjects pertinent to the Committee's jurisdiction and oversight responsibilities.

INDIAN JUDGMENT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION PLANS

Twenty-six such plans were referred to the Committee during the 95th Congress pursuant to Public Law 93-134, the Indian Judgment Funds Distribution Act. Public Law 93-134 provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and submit to the appropriate Committees of Congress a plan for the use or distribution of funds awarded to an Indian tribe in satisfaction of a judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims; and that such plan shall become effective at the end of a 60-day period unless either House adopts a resolution disapproving such plan.

Of the 26 plans submitted to the Committee, 22 became effective and four remain outstanding. The four pending plans were submitted late in the second session and time did not allow for the 60-day period to lapse. As a result, the two plans will be carried over to the 98th Congress.

Several areas of concern had been identified by the tribes and the Department of the Interior in the development and submission of the distribution plans mandated by Public Law 93-134. Appropriate amendments were enacted in the closing days of the 97th Congress.

PUBLICATIONS

During the 97th Congress the Committee published hearing records (many in multiple parts) on 55 different subjects. Thirty-four of those provided background material pertinent to the Committee's legislative activities and the remainder were of an investigative nature into the Federal Government's delivery system of domestic assistance programs to Indian people.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE 97TH CONGRESS

During the 97th Congress a total of 56 measures (39 Senate bills, 15 House-passed bills, and 2 Senate resolutions) were referred for consideration to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee reported 28 measures to the Senate. Twenty legislative measures were approved by the President and became law, while two bills were vetoed. Action on a number of bills referred to the committee was made unnecessary by action on similar or companion legislation.

The Committee held 59 public hearings, 21 of which were of an oversight nature.

SENATE MEASURES ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 262 (Public Law 97-14), Mr. Melcher:

For the relief of Dolly Akers, Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

S. 478 (Public Law 97-344), Mr. Dole:

To provide for the partitioning of certain restricted Indian land in the State of Kansas.

S. 503 (Public Law 97-459), Mr. Burdick:

To authorize the purchase, sale and exchange of lands by the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation, North Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 547 (Public Law 97-38), Mr. Hatfield:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to erect permanent improvements on land acquired for the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon.

S. 1340 (Public Law 97-402), Mr. Gorton:

To provide for the use and distribution of Clallam judgment funds in Docket No. 134 before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 1735 (Public Law 97-403), Mr. Andrews and Mr. Melcher:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Pembina Chippewa Indians in dockets numbered 113, 191, 221, and 246 of the Court of Claims.

S. 1894 (Public Law 97-382), Mr. Melcher:

To permit Indian tribes to enter into certain agreements for the disposition of tribal mineral resources, and for other purposes.

S. 1986 (Public Law 97-408), Mr. Melcher:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes of Indians and the Assiniboine Tribe of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, et al. in dockets numbered 250-A and 279-C by the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

HOUSE MEASURES ENACTED INTO LAW

H.R. 3731 (Public Law 97-458), Mr. Udall:

To amend the Act of October 19, 1973 (87 Stat. 466), relating to the use or distribution of certain judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims.

H.R. 4001 (Public Law 97-428), Mr. Skeen:

To authorize the exchange of certain land held in trust by the United States for the Navajo Tribe, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4364 (Public Law 97-386), Mr. Udall:

To declare that the United States hold in trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona.

H.R. 4496 (Public Law 97-429), Mr. Kazen:

A bill to clarify the citizenship status of the members of the Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians; to provide for a reservation for the Texas Band of Kickapoo; to provide to members of the Texas Band of Kickapoo those services and benefits furnished to American Indian tribes and individuals; and for other purposes.

H.R. 4894 (Public Law 97-112), Mr. Obey:

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to disburse certain trust funds of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior or Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4926 (Public Law 97-142), Mr. Jones of Oklahoma:

To authorize the Secretary of the Army to acquire, by condemnation proceedings, or otherwise, such interests in oil, gas, coal, or other minerals owned by the Osage Tribe of Indians needed for Skiatook Lake, Osage County, Oklahoma.

H.R. 5081 (Public Law 97-288), Mr. Santini:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the United States Forest Service.

H.R. 5204 (Public Law 97-397), Mr. Burgener:

To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to accept certain lands for the benefit of the Sycuan Band of Mission Indians.

H.R. 5553 (Public Law 97-376), Mr. Udall:

A bill to provide for the use and distribution of Miami Indians judgment funds in Dockets 124-b and 254 before the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5795 (Public Law 97-372), Mr. McCurdy:

A bill to provide for the use and distribution of the funds awarded to the Shawnee Tribe of Indians in Dockets 64, 335 and 338 by the Indian Claims Commission and Docket 64-A by the U.S. Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5916 (Public Law 97-434), Mr. Skeen:

A bill to declare certain Federal lands acquired for the benefit of Indians to be held in trust for the Tribes of such Indians.

H.R. 6243 (Public Law 97-436), Mr. Smith:

A bill to provide for the distribution of Warm Springs judgment funds awarded in Docket 198 before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6403 (Public Law 97-371), Mr. Udall:

A bill to provide for the use and distribution of funds to the Wyandot Tribe of Indians in Dockets 139 before the Indian Claims Commission and Docket 141 before the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6588 (Public Law 97-391), Mr. Weaver:

A bill to provide for Federal recognition of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians; to institute for such tribe those Federal services provided to Indians who are recognized by the Federal Government and who receive such services because of the Federal trust responsibility; and for other purposes.

H.R. 7155 (Public Law 97-399), Mr. Fascell:

A bill to settle certain Indian land claims within the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

MEASURES VETOED

S. 2523, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Baucus, and Mr. Burdick:

To amend and extend the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

Vetoed by the President, January 3, 1983.

H.R. 5118, Mr. Udall:

To provide water to the Papago Tribe of Arizona and its members, to settle Papago Indian water rights claims in portions of the Papago reservations, and for other purposes.

Vetoed by the President, June 1, 1982. Enacted as part of other legislation. (See S. 1409; P.L. 97-293).

MEASURES REPORTED BY COMMITTEE BUT NOT ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 159, Mr. Schmitt:

To authorize the exchange of certain land held by the Navajo tribe and the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 5916; P.L. 97-434).

S. 563, Mr. DeConcini:

To authorize the States and the Indian tribes to enter into mutual agreements and compacts respecting jurisdiction and governmental operations in Indian country.

S. 792, Mr. Melcher:

To promote the development of Native American culture and art.

S. 1088, Mr. Denton:

To promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for American Indians, Hawaiian Natives, and Alaskan Natives.

S. 1370, Mr. Boren and Mr. Nickles:

To authorize the Secretary of the Army to acquire, by condemnation proceedings, or otherwise, such interests in oil, gas, coal, or other minerals owned by the Osage Tribe of Indians needed for Skiatook Lake, Osage County, Oklahoma. (See H.R. 4926; P.L. 97-142).

S. 1468, Mr. Hatfield:

To provide for the designation of the Burns Paiute Indian Tribe as the beneficiary of a public domain allotment, and to provide that all future similarly situated lands in Harney County, Oregon, will be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.

S. 1858, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Laxalt:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the United States Forest Service. (See H.R. 5081; P.L. 97-288).

S. 1890, Mr. Proxmire:

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to disburse certain trust funds of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior or Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 4894; P.L. 97-112).

S. 2418, Mr. Cranston and Mr. Hayakawa:

To authorize the Twentynine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians to lease for ninety-nine years certain lands held in trust for such band.

S. 2719, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Weicker:

Entitled the "Mashantucket Pequot Indian Claims Settlement Act."

S. 2847, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Nickles:

To provide for an Indian housing program for construction and financing of housing for Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 2931, Mr. Gorton and Mr. Jackson:

To provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 218, and for other purposes.

S. 2998, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Laxalt:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe.

H.R. 4365, Mr. Udall:

To provide that per capita payments to Indians may be made by tribal governments, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5118, Mr. Udall:

To provide water to the Papago Tribe of Arizona and its members, to settle Papago Indian water rights claims in portions of the Papago reservations, and for other purposes. (Enacted as part of other legislation. See S. 1409; P.L. 97-293).

MEASURES ACTIVELY CONSIDERED

S. 874, Mr. Gorton:

To provide for additional protection of steelhead trout as a game fish, and for other purposes.

S. 1613, Mr. DeConcini:

To confer jurisdiction on the United States Court of Claims with respect to certain claims of the Navajo Indian tribe.

S. 1652, Mr. Goldwater and Mr. DeConcini:

To restore certain lands in Arizona to the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

S. 1779, Mr. Schmitt:

To authorize the exchange of certain land held in trust by the United States for the Navajo Tribe, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 4001; P.L. 97-428).

S. 1795, Mr. Goldwater:

To exchange certain lands of the Hopi Tribe for certain lands of the Navajo Tribe.

S. 2084, Mr. D'Amato:

To establish a fair and consistent National Policy for the resolution of claims based on a purported lack of Congressional approval of ancient Indian land transfers and to clear the titles of lands subject to such claims.

S. 2114, Mr. DeConcini:

To provide water to the Papago Tribe of Arizona, to settle Papago Indian water rights claims in portions of the Papago reservations, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 5118, enacted as part of other legislation. See P.L. 97-293.)

S. 2294, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Long:

To provide for the settlement of the land claims of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

S. 2893, Mr. Chiles and Mrs. Hawkins:

To settle certain Indian land claims within the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

1. Feb. 27, 1981—Oil and gas leases on Indian lands (part 1, Billings, MT).
2. Mar. 23, 1981—Indian program budgets.
3. Apr. 6, 1981—Oil and gas on Indian lands (part 2, Washington, D.C.).
4. May 20, 1981—Report and plan of the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission.
5. June 1, 1981—Oil and gas leases on Indian lands (part 3, Albuquerque, NM).
6. Aug. 10, 1981—Oil removal from Blackfeet leases.
7. Dec. 9, 1981—Federal aging programs.
8. Dec. 21, 1981—HUD Indian housing programs, Region VIII.
9. Dec. 21, 1981—Impact of fiscal year 1982 budget reductions on Indian Health Service.
10. Feb. 15, 1982—Impact of fiscal year 1982 budget reductions on Indian Health Service.
11. Feb. 24, 1982—Closing of off-reservation boarding schools.
12. Feb. 26, 1982—Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service 1983 budget submissions.
13. Mar. 1, 1982—Budgets of Indian programs in departments of HUD, Education, and HHS.
14. Mar. 8, 1982—Fiscal year 1983 Indian impact aid budget.
15. Apr. 1, 1982—Statute of limitations.
16. Apr. 29, 1982—Economic development on Indian reservations.
17. May 18, 1982—Indian education.
18. May 19, 1982—Indian education.
19. June 11, 1982—Bureau of Indian Affairs realignment.
20. June 30, 1982—Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.
21. Sept. 16, 1982—Statute of limitations.

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